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restored and the species becomes *B. coccinea*. *Hesperanthes* is raised from a subgenus of the African *Anthericum* to generic rank and contains one species, *H. Torreyi*. *Hastingsia* is the name of a new genus, separated from *Schœnolirion* to include *S. album*, Durand. *Polygonatum latifolium* is ruled out as not being found in this country. In *Smilacina*, *Maianthium* has been raised to generic rank and *S. bifolia*, var. *Canadensis* becomes *M. Canadensis*. The representatives of the genus *Beaucarnea* and many of the genus *Dasyilirion* are included under *Nolina*. *Lilium Grayi* is added to our flora from the Peaks of Otter. The genus *Calochortus* stands second in the number of its species, containing 32. A new genus, called *Oakesia*, is made to contain *Uvularia sessilifolia* and *U. puberula*. *U. flava*, Smith, cannot be distinguished from *U. grandiflora*, and hence is dropped from the specific rank. The varieties *album* and *declinatum* of *Trillium erectum* are also dropped and all included under the description of *Trillium erectum*.

The entire order of *Liliaceæ*, throughout the world, contains 180 genera and 1900 species; 50 genera with 235 species are found in the United States and northward. Mexico adds 4 genera and 40 species, and South America, 26 genera and 58 species. Hence in all America we have 80 genera and 333 species. *Allium*, the largest and most widely distributed genus, contains 270 species.

EXPERIMENTS ON THE NUTRITION OF *DROSERA ROTUNDIFOLIA*.—In the Journal of the Linnean Society for July, Francis Darwin publishes a paper under the above title. The experiments are given in detail and were of the same careful and laborious nature as those of his father. He sums up in a few words the conclusions that would seem to follow: "It would seem that the great advantage accruing to carnivorous plants from a supply of nitrogenous food to the leaves is the power of producing a vastly superior yield of seeds. This will no doubt partly explain the fact which has been a stumbling-block to many, that insectivorous plants seem to thrive without animal food; although, as I have shown, the fed plants are in reality and markedly superior in general appearance. I venture to think that the above experiments prove beyond question that the supply of meat to *Drosera* is of signal advantage to the plants. There can be no doubt that both *Drosera* and other insectivorous plants profit in an analogous manner from the capture of insects in a state of nature.

CYPRIPEDIUM WITH A SECOND LABELLUM.—A short time since a specimen of *Cypripedium barbatum* was brought into the Laboratory of the

Botanic Gardens at Cambridge, which proved quite curious in its way. In addition to the regular labellum a second one had begun to be formed from the lower left-hand sepal. Exactly half of the slipper was formed and that was the half next the proper labellum. Everything on that side was perfect, even to the polished inflected edge and purple color, while the other half was as though no change had taken place, having an entire edge and the usual white and purple stripes.—J. M. C.

PARALLEL CHORISIS IN THE PETALS OF *CAMPANULA MEDIA*, L.—Mr. W. W. Bailey called my attention recently to a specimen of *Campanula media*, grown in the Harvard Botanic Gardens, in which there were two perfect corolla tubes. The tubes were entirely distinct to their very insertion and no difference could be noticed in their appearance, one being just as typical as the other. That this was a case of parallel chorisis rather than doubling was apparent from the fact that all the other whorls were perfectly normal. Such result might be produced by an abnormal growth of the andrœcium, which is really corolla-like at its insertion, but the stamens were unchanged.—J. M. C.

A 4-MEROUS *LILIUM PHILADELPHICUM*.—A specimen of this species has just been pressed in the Harvard Herbarium which has 4 sepals, 4 petals, 8 stamens and 4 carpels. Such monstrosities, overleaping the arbitrary barriers of Systematists, are useful to show that nature does not run bounding walls and insurmountable barriers even between her types.—J. M. C.

TWO-PARTED COTYLEDONS IN *ESCHSCHOLTZIA*.—In examining the development of the embryo in a garden setting of *Eschscholtzia Californica*, I found in every seed examined, ten in number, that the cotyledons were completely parted, so much so in some cases as to give the appearance of four cotyledons. Thinking that this might be a generic character other species were examined, *E. minutiflora*, Watson, and some of the so-called varieties of *E. Californica*, but either the seeds were too immature or this character does not hold good, for in those which were maturing embryos no trace of the parting could be found. We are led then to the conclusion that this form was merely a sport, and there is no reason why a leaf should not be parted.—J. M. C.